applause to the task of striking all protection to the Sugar Trust out of the pending tariff bill if he had to keep Congress here until March 4. 1895, to do it. Yet on Friday last and again today he abjectly gave his consent to a "c nise" on sugar, which not only ratifies the Senate's "surrender" to the Sugar Trust, but actually increases the profit given to the great refining monopoly from 5 to 714 cents a hundredweight over the terms of the Jones-Gorman "surrender." Having solemnly pledged himself to his "great and good friend" in the White House to redeem the "Democratic promise" (made to the Nova Scotia syndicate presumably) of a free market for Canadian coal in New-York and New-England, Mr. Wilson by to-day's "compromise breaks that compact to both ear and hope by excluding the luckless Nova Scotia syndicate from the American market for five years longer which may mean indefinitely. To both the House and the President, however, who sent him to battle against the Senate's tainted sugar schedule and against Mr. Gorman's protective duty on coal, the valiant chairman of the Ways and Means Committee returns with the pitiful accomplishment of having knocked the 40-cent duty off from ore—the friendless product, so far as foreign competition is coacerned, of one or two Southern States and Northern New-York.

COMPLETE TRIUMPH FOR THE SENATE. If the House and the President can accept Mr. Wilson's achievements in conference as either a triumph of Democratic "principles" or a vindi cation of Mr. Cleveland's "mandate" of July 2, rsuade the public so to accept them, the a of the bunco steerer and the flim-flam man in American politics may be justly said to be new established. On the other hand the simplest giance at the conditions of the "compromise" announced to have been reached to-day compared with the terms demanded all along by the Senate managers will show that in the unequal warfare in conference the Senatorial "conservatives" have completely triumphed over the House

tives" have completely triumphed over the House and the President.

The new sugar schedule, which is understood to be the same as that telegraphed to The Tribune on Friday dast, lays a duty of 46 per cent on all raw sugars and of 40 per cent on the value of the raw sugar used in making each pound of refined sugar admitted to the American market. A differential duty of 1-5 of a cent a pound is also imposed on the refined with a compensatory duty equivalent to the bounty paid abroad. By the Jones-Gorman schedule a flat 40 per cent ad valorem duty was laid on both raw and refined sugars, with a differential of 1s of a cent a pound on refined and a compensatory duty of 1-10 of a cent. Leaving out of account the compensatory duty in the two schedules, the Senate bill's protection to the refiner has been calculated to be 32½ cents on the hundred weight. Of this 12½ cents come from thd is of a cent a pound specific duty, and 20 cents from the concealed duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on the difference of cost between the raw and refined importations. By the proposed conference schedule, the specific protection is raised from 12½ to 20 cents on the hundred weight, while it is stimated, by even Administration experts, that the concealed ad valorem duty under the new scheme will not fail much short of 20 cents additional on the hundred weight.

"The New-York Times," an Administration but anti-Trust organ, has figured out editorially the concealed differential protection in the new schedule to be from 22½ to 25 cents on the hundred weight, making a total profit for the Trust of from 42½ to 45 cents a hundred weight without taking into account at all the compensatory duty on bounty-paid sugars. But even at 40 cents a hundred, pounds than that granted originally to the refining monopoly by the "sugar planters" of the Senate, against whose "perfidies" Mr. Wilson undertook a month ago his devestating crusade.

HOW ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS PROMISE. sugar schedule, which is understood

duty on coal, Mr. Gorman achieves a substantial plained away by any amount of "Cuckoo" inplained away by any amount of "Cuckoo" ingenuity. Free coa' was the paramount "principle" of "reform" insisted on in the President's letter to Mr. Wilson, and his failure to redeem this great "Democratic promise" to his New-England friends of the Nova Scotia syndicate must be accepted as a direct repudiation by the two Houses of Congress of the authority of the Inspired Pontiff in the White House. What is to become of the inerrancy of Mr. Cleveland's leadership if his interpretation of the principles of tariff reform is to be denied and rejected by the party in Congress? There is apparently material in the proposed conference report for a jeremlade from Mr. Vilas, the oratorical Thurber of the United States Senate.

permiade from Mr. Vilas, the oratorical resolution of the United States Senate.

The concession of free iron ore to the House conferrees was simply a sop thrown down by the Senate managers to the beaten and despondent defenders of Democratic "principles," spondent defenders of Democratic "principles," spondent the President nor the House has ever spondent defenders of Democratic "principles."
Neither the President nor the House has ever been greatly interested in removing the duty on iron ore, and Mr. Cleveland neglected entirely to say in the Wilson letter that iron ore was a product in which the capitalists and reilroad corporations were chiefly interested. In the Senate Mr. Pugh has been the only Democrat who has stood out aggressively for a duty on iron ore, which is an important product in Northern Alabama. But there has been at no time a combination in the Senate to keep iron ore on the dutiable list at all hazards, and when it came to the point of sacrificing something the duty on iron ore was naturally selected as the least likely to involve by its excision the defeat of the bill. Mr. Pugh has threatened several times to oppose any conference report which yielded the duty on iron ore. Whether he and his colleague, Mr. Morgan, will now vote to reject the work of the conferrees is far from certain. Mr. Murphy will doubtless also object to the abandonment of the iron ore duty because of its effect on the mines of Northern New-York. But Mr. Murphy has many causes for complaint against the pending measure, and if he concludes to fight it openly from this on it will probably be on quite different grounds.

THE BILL'S CHANCES IN THE SENATE.

THE BILL'S CHANCES IN THE SENATE If the agreement now thought fairly in sight on the whole bill is successfully accomplished the agreeing report will have first to run the gantlet of the Republican conferrees. It is not likely in the present condition of feeling in the Senate to be kept long in the full committee. So many dangers threaten any report from the disaffected element on the Democratic side of the Senate that the Republicans will doubtless continue their policy of allowing the fate of the bill to be settled by the two factions among the majority. Whether the "Cuckoo" Senators will accept the report with its snub to the President on coal, whether the Alabama Senators will support a measure which puts iron ore on the free list, whether Messrs, Caffery and Blanchard, of Louisiana, will vote for a report which refuses them the half-carned bounty of this year's sugar crop, whether Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hill will carry out their recent threats to shelve the whole measure by helping through a motion for indefinite postponement—all these puzzling questions can only be settled by allowing the report to be submitted to the chances of parliamentary warfare in the open Senate. That the anti-Administration managers all eagerly desire to see some sort of a report submitted shows only too plainly the real perils shead of the "compromise" to be reported to the Senate, as close an approach as it will necessarily be to the bill sent into conference unaitered two weeks ago by the mere accident of a tie vote.

If a report can be made to the Senate to-morrow the fate of the pending Tariff bill will probably be settled one way or the other in the next few days. Mr. Hill has already announced that he will move an indefinite postponement of the whole subject. With the votes of Messrs, B anchard, Caffery, Irby and Murphy, such a motion can easily be carried without regard to the attitude of the Populists. Whether disaffection in the Democratic ranks will spread further can only be determined after all the details of the proposed agreement have been submitted to the Senate. bill to be settled by the two factions among the majority. Whether the "Cuckoo" Senators will

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Washington, Aug. 8.-While awaiting definite action on the part of the Tariff Conference Committee, mators to-day manifested an utter indifference to all other matters of legislation and were unable to ish a voting quorum on the only important bill for which consideration was asked. That was the House bill to establish a uniform system of bank-Senator George (Dem., Miss.) moved to take it up and got an affirmative vote of twenty-seven or rollcalls; but the aggregate vote came only within four of a quorum, and he was obliged to with draw the motion, giving notice that he would renew

draw the motion, giving notice that he would relate to-morrow.

There were, however, some dozen bills passed by unanimous consent-including one for the exposition at Atlanta, Ga.—and the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The professional lobbyist has provoked the anger of the Populist Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Alien) to the extent that a bill was introduced to-day by him imposing a penalty of fine and imprisonment in the common fall upon any person who "habitually attempts to influence the legislative action of Congress by soliciting members." The Senate adjourned at 3 %.



STING OF MOSQUITOES, HEAT OF SUNBURN.
BE SURE TO GET GENUINE ARTICLE.

ENORMOUS IMPORTS OF SUGAR

THE TRUST TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE PRESENT LAW.

WHEN THE NEW LAW GOES INTO EFFECT IT

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNK]

mports and exports" for the month of June, which

cane and other sugars" with those of all the other of course official figures showing the lime attents of free sugar during the month of July, at, are not now obtainable, but there is sufficient evidence that the total amount imported during that wonth dincluding many cargoes which are still affoat in the ports of Norfolk, Battimore, Philadelphia and New-York, and which have not been landed and entered at the custom houses on account of lack of necessary facilities for storage, etc.) was unprecedently large, probably double or triple the amount brought into domestic ports in any previous month. The foregoing facts and fluures showing the phenomenal increase in sugar importations ouring the months of May and June and unofficial evidence in respect to importations in July conclusively show that the Sugar Trust is an organization that does not intend to be caught napping in any crists, and that while the Democratic majority in Congress has been blokering and dickering the omniverous Sugar Trust has not only busied itself with wresting favorable terms from that majority, but also with laying in an enormous stock of free raw sugar, from which it not only hopes but expects to reap a correspondingly enormous profit at the expense of the domestic consumer.

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Aug. 8. The flagship Chicago reached lowes last night, where she was met by the United ing ship Essex is expected to join the other ships to night, when there win be three National vessels fly ing the American flag to salute the Vigilant if she

vins the series.

The President has made the following promotions Captain Charles A. H. McCauley, assistant quarter master, to be major and quartermaster. Lieutenant-Commander John C. Rich to be comnander. Lieutenant George W. Tyler to be a lieuterantommander Lieutenant, junior grade, Harry Kirnell to be a

Registerant, judger grade, Harry Kirnell to be a Hasign J. J. Blandin to be lieutenant, junter grade, Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 8.—The training ship Mor-nongabela went to sea this morning for a ten days' crube. T-100

CONDITION OF NEW-YORK STATE BANKS. Washington, Aug. 8. The returns of the condition. of the 274 National banks in New-York State, ex ciusive of the cities of Albany, Brooklyn and New-York, show that they had on July 19 last \$55.80000 in Jeans and discounts \$12.257.000 in stock and securi-ties, \$9,140.000 in legal reserve, of which \$4,989.000 is in gold, \$7,429.00 in undivided profits, \$91,976.000 in in-dividual deposits, and \$302.891 in bills payable. The average reserve is 29.44. lustve of the cities of Albany, Brooklyn and New

EX-JUDGE GEDNEY IN A NEW FIELD.

Ex-Justice Frederick G. Gedney was yesterday uperintendent of the middle district of the city of New-York, with offices in the Life Building, Nos. 19 and 21 West Thirty-first-st. He entered at once on the duties of his new office. For some years Judge Gedney had been retained at various times as special counsel in the law department of the company, and recently he took part in the trial and conviction of Dr. Henry Meyer, the poisoner. The acquaintance formed with the officers of the com-pany led to his appointment. Judge Gedney made pany led to his appointment. Judge Gedney made an excellent record as a magistrate of the Eighth District Court, and he introduced into the District Court system many reforms. The Mutual Life In-surance Company has brought into its metro-politan department a man whose many friends will rejoice at its selection. He should largely add to the volume of business of the great corporation he

SCHEIDMAN'S FRIENDS SUSPECT MURDER. The friends of young Eugene Scheidman, who was found in the Hudson River at One-hundred-Saturday, will disinter his body from Potter's Field and take it to Easton, Penn. his former home. There is strong suspicion that Scheldman was murdered. He left his cousin's house. No. 615 Spring-st. West Hoboken, to go to Easton. Later his body was found in the river. The money and gold watch he possessed were miss-

INJUNCTIONS SERVED ON STRIKERS.

Youngstown, Ohlo, Aug. 8 (Special).-Sheriff Orr Streetcar Men's Union, who are out on strike, rewith the running of cars by new employes. The writs were issued by Judge Rose, on application of the street railway company. Policemen were placed on each car to-night, fully armed, to pre-serve order on all the lines.

DOCKERY FOR "ECONOMY."

THE HOUSE REFUSES TO LISTEN TO HIS WARNINGS.

HOLMANISM FOR ONCE VOTED DOWN-THEN THE "ECONOMISTS" BEGIN TO FILIBUSTER

Washington, Aug. 8.—This was a hot day in Washington, but Dockery, of Missouri, was hotter,

at least when he was at his hottest, in denouncing

tives to add to the burdens of an already over burdened Government by authorizing the b of a few new public buildings where the interests of the public service would be promoted and benefited by such structures. Dockery appealed to his fellow-Democrats to remember that under this Democratic Administration \$50,000,000 has been added to the interest bearing debt, and that the money has already been used to pay the current expenses of the Government, the resources of which are lower even now than before the money was borrowed and

ided. He wanted his fellow-Democrats distration cannot afford to waste public money on new buildings when it cannot afford to keep in repa and properly lighted, heated and cared for the buildings it now possesses, and he warned his party which, if accomplished, would do the Democrat

It was a most impassioned if not effective speech

\$75,000.

Then the Committee of the Whole struck a big snax in the shape of a proposition to authorize a new public building in Chicago at a total cost of \$1,00,000, but making no appropriation to begin work thereon. The economics fairly asset but quickly

CANARY UNDER BOND TO KEEP THE PEACE

Thomas industrial a symmetric period of a symmetric period of a symmetric period of a symmetric period of them said, since the left Washington. The communal is sensitived near the excursion house and is a centre of attraction. Browne says he will break samp in a couple of days and move on to New York.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

LOW PRESSURE IN NEW-ENGLAND.

LOW PRESSURE. IN NEW-ENGLAND.
Weshington, Ang. 8. The barometer continues high over
the South Atlantic states. The pressure has there and
is high north of the upper lake region. A frough of low
pressure extends from New-England across the lower
lakes to Netunska and Montana. The pressure has there
over the upper lakes and the upper Mississippi Valley,
and has fallen in the extreme Northwest. The temperature has fallen in the 8st. Lawrence Valley, the upper
lake region and the Booky Mountain slope. It has risen
in Montana, and remained nearly stationary in neurical. n Montana, and remained nearly stationary in nearly all other districts. A maximum temperature of 102 destro-cas reported at La Crosse, the highest ever records was reported at La Crosse the highest ever recorded during August Leval raths have fallen in the Gulf states the St. Lawrence Valler and the lake room its. Local raths and thunderstorms may be expected in New England the Middle States the lake regions and the that States near the coast. The temperature will probably full in the St. Lawrence Valler and the lake regions, will rise in the extreme Northwest and remain nearly stuthmary in all other districts.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO DAY

For Maine, local showers and thunderstorms, coder in the southern portion, west winds. For New Hampshire and Vermont, local ratus and thunderstorms, coder, south winds, becoming west. For Massachusetts, Rhode Idania and Connecticat, in-creasing cloudiness, but probably without rain; southwest

For Eastern New York, light local showers, conter a offi-

For Eastern New York, light local showers, cooler, worth winds, becoming northwest. For Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, threatening weather, last probably without rain, southwest winds. For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, fair, southwest winds, becoming west. For West Virginia, fair, warmer, southwest winds, For Western Pennsylvania, Western New York and Ohio, local showers and thunderstorms, cooler, southwest winds, becoming north.

Viv. Indiana and Illinois, fair, except showers in north-

For Indiana and Himols, fall, except abovers in parti-For Minnesota, fair, coder in the southern portion

rth words. For Lows, fair; cooler; south winds, becoming north, For Mescuri, fair, south winds. For North Pahota and South Pokota, fair; cooler; north

set winds. For Nebrarka, increasing cloudiness, possibly showers in he western portion; coaler, south winds, becoming north. For Kansas, fair; coaler in the northern portion; south

TM HOURS: Morning. Night. 1 23 4 5 6 7 89 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 89 10 11 30.5 30.5 30.6 30.6 30.6 30.6 30.6 30.6 30.6 30.6 30.6 30.6

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as observed as Ferry's Pharmacy.

Telbono Office, Aug. 9, 1 s. m .- The weather yesterday was hotter and oppressive, and was overcast most of the day. The temperature rangel between 70 and 80 degrees, he average (78%) being 3% higher than on Tuesday and 24, higher than on the corresponding day last year.

The weather is likely to be showery to-day and slightly

HAVE YOU A TELEPHONE
IN YOUR HOUSE, YOUR
OFFICE, OR YOUR STORE? The Metropolitan Telephone Company Now makes a new rate to small users—\$100 to \$150 per year, according to use. Full long-distance equipment. Send postal card to 15 Cortlandt-st., or call Tel. 281 Cort-landt. POMMERY

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut). "High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

HOME RULE AMENDMENTS.

OPPOSITION TO THEM DEVELOPED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CONVENTION.

MR. DEAN SEES DANGER IN THE PROVISI

and Mr. Hotchkiss, of New-York, the Democrat. Mr. Hotchkiss plainly spoke for the Democratic opporently inevitable

MR. DEAN'S OBJECTIONS.

the first section we are told that "the Legis-re shall pass general laws for the incorporation new cities." We organize a new city in this about once in five years, and further comment this matter is not necessary. Then we are

to say that the Legislature shall not pass any laws, other than general laws, or general city laws, excep as permitted by Section 4 in any cases affecting cities in respect to parks, streets, water works, etc. In Section 4 we find that "laws may be passed affecting one or more of the subjects enumerated in the last preceding section, in any city, on the consent of the Mayor, or the Mayor and common council given as hereinafter provided. The enacting causes of such acts shall be. The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and by and whin the consent of the Mayor, or the Mayor and Common Council, do nact as follows: What a conception of representative government. The creator of a manicipal government to enact laws for its government by and with the consent of its creation. The effect of this provision would be to make the Mayor, or the Mayor and Common Council, the estilative authority over the city, without being responsible for the enactiment. The Legislature would pass all such bits because it would assume that the law was desirable or at least that the municipality like New York or Brooklyn, could afford to sacrifice its Mayor and Common Council in the work of securing advantages in the Way of paironage, and the good fast was expected would be impossible under this complection of machinery. Every time we depart from the dignified decaration that the "legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and an Assembly," and attempt to correct anuses by a complection of machinery, we are drifting away from safe petholps; and I trust this convention will not go before the people upon and this take the position of opposing its passage.

MR. HOTCHKISS ENTERS A PROTEST.

MR. HOTCHKISS ENTERS A PROTEST.

Mr. Hotchkiss next assatied the amendment on the ground that its form was objectionable. It was in a legislative form and not in a constitutional one. ground that its form was objectionable. It was in a legislative form and not in a constitutional one. He also assented minority representation in Common Councils as "a new fad" which would not work well. The amendment gave minority representation on administrative boards. This was wrong, the majority of victor should control administration. Moreover, far too great authority was given to a State Hourd of Elections to appeint election boards in either Majority parties of every kind were to have representation on election boards. This would greatly increase the cost of elections. There would be nearly 5,000 election officers in New York alone.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the Councities on Cities, said that Mr. Hotchkiss was wrong in his reading of this portion of the elty article, there would be no more election officers than at present.

Mr. Hotchkiss would not admit that this point was true, and proceeded to criticise the city article for putting it within the power of the Legislature to interfere with the Police Department. There is no good reason, in my judgment, he said. 'Why the Police Oppartment should be interfered with from ADsany than there is why the Fire Department is exempted from such interference. If we have to pay the salaries of our police, why should we not have complete control of them? Then the Charittes Department is put within the control of the Legislature. Willy is this? I hope this proposed amendment will be killed deader than Hamiet's Ghost." SETH LOW'S COMMENDATION.

Mr. Johnson offered the following letter from

Mr. Johnson offered the foliowing letter from Seth Low upon the city article:

My Dear Mr. Johnson: Your letter of July 16 reached me just as I was leaving the city. The copy of the proposed amendment, however, did not come to hand until a day or two ago. In the mean time, I have seen in "The Evening Pest," of Saturday, July 28, a full text of the report of the Committee on Cities to the Convention. As this report differs in several particulars, all of which I think to be improvements, from the proposed amendment sent to me by yourself, I assume that the copy in the newspaper represents the latest revision of the proposed amendment. Under these circumstances, I accept this as the text for comment.

I am pleased with the amendment as a whole, believing it to be, as the committee claims, a long step in the right direction. Nor do I think it can be seriously faulted for not going further in the direction of granting to the city legislatures at the present time power over municipal affairs. It undoubtedly is the true ideal that the city legislature should have full power in these particulars. On the other hand, it cannot be forgotten that one power after another has been taken away from the common councils of our large cities because these councils have abused the powers which they once enjoyed. In other words, until such bodies show themselver faithful over a few things, it is not unreasonable to hesitate in granting them full authority over many things. I like the scheme of the amendment, therefore, in recognizing the propriety of the principle of home rule for cities, as to matters purely local, and I am inclined to commend its conservatism, rather than to criticise it, in framing the Constitution of the State so as to encourage the gradual development of a common council in our cities that may be trusted with the enjoyment of these powers.

I like, again, the attempt in the amendment to de-

fine the subjects as to which the city is entitled to home rule. The just rights of the cities have been so frequently abused of late years that the demand for home rule has been urged in many quarters in terms so sweeping as to seem to demand for the locality the right to govern itself without reference to the State at large. The proposed amendment marks a great step, I think, In the direction of correct thinking on the whole subject. A city cannot be sufficient unto itself, in the nature of the case. Even on the materich side, it must obtain its supply of water from outside the city limits and it must dispose of its sowage in like manner. The powers of the State must constantly be called into action in its behalf. I have been interested in noticing recently that in Massachusetts it has been found accessary to create a metropolitan sewerage district, comprising, besides Boston, seventeen other cities and towns. It is interesting to observe that the cost of the metropolitan sewerage system, thus provided, is met by a loan from which the credit of the Commonwealth is advanced, the interest and sinking fund charges advanced, the interest and sinking fund charges advanced. This action is quite in line with the recent ceived. This action is quite in line with the recent surgestion of Commissioner White, of Brooklyn, that the day is not far distant when the State of New-York will be obliged to solve the water problem for its great cities on the seaboard by bringing the water of the Great Lakes to their doors under a financial plan similar to that which Massachusetts has adopted in dealing with the sewer question of Boston and its neighborhood. Massachusetts has also created a metropolitan parks district which includes, heatles Boston, thirty-six cities and towns, and the thought is freely expressed that the benefits of this mode of procedure have not been exhausted in dealing with the sewer question of the Legislature in case of need. It certainly ought to be so, In the mean while, in their purely local entired.

TH

THE QUESTION OF THE POLICE. I like the method proposed for dealing with the hand, whether the matter is considered from the The

that it is of no less importance to all the other parts of the State. The effort to secure equal majority and minority representation in all the election boards of the cities must commend itself to all citizens, whether or not they approve of the particular scheme suggested in the processed amendment. I venture to express the hope that whatever policy may be adopted in this matter as to cities will be made uniform throughout the State. Our interests are identical in that particular, and there does not seen to be any reason why the cities should be differently treated in this respect from the country districts. Thanking you for the opportunity of examining this amendment, I am.

Yours very respectfully.

The convention will again consider the cities amendment at its session to morrow,

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT WILL NOT BE ABOLISHED AT THE PRESENT SESSION-ACTION , ON

after a short debate to-day voted to accept the ad-

various committees to-lay. One of them came from prohibits the Lerislature from passing any law of

The Committee on Sufface also gualification amendment requiring an educational qualification for voters. It was introduced by John I. Gilbert. The Democratic delegates are all opposed to the educational test amendment. Gideon J. Tucker, of New-York, a member of the Suffrage Committee. submitted a minority report in behalf of the Demo-eratic members against the amendment. Some of the Republican members not members of the Suffrage Committee also declared against the amendment as soon as they heard it announced as

avorably reported.

The Committee on Suffrage reported favorably the following amendment, suggested by Mr. O'Brien the following amendment, suggrated by Mr. O Brient.

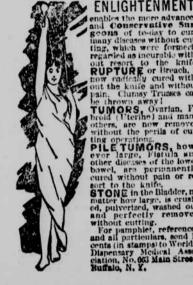
For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by feasing of the same of his presence or absence white employed in the service of the United States, nor while emgaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States or on the high seas, nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while kept at an admishause or other asylum or institut n, wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity; nor while confined in any public prison.

The Deam's excellent amendment to abolish all Mr. Dean's excellent amendment to abolish all

State commissions by December 31, 1895, was reported favorably by the Committee on Legislative

The Committee on the Powers and Dutles of the

by amended as follows:



question of the police. It doubtless will continue to convenient in the future, as it has been in the point of view of the State or from the point of point of view of the State or from the point of view of the individual, it seems to me clear that the State cannot afford to limit itself in relation to lise police powers, even in cities. The police power in the State is one of the most far-reaching attributes of sovereignty, and I do not think that it should be devolved, without reserve power of control, upon any becality. The individual citizen, again, looks to the State for the protection of his personal rights, and I do not think it would be satisfactory, even to the inhabitant of the cities, to substitute the locality for the Commonwealth as the protector of his person and his property. On the other hand, it does seem to me a proper limitation on the Legis, ture to provide that the appointment of the head of the police force in a city should be made only by the Mayor of the city, either with or with out the consent of the Common Council. The propo-

best city government cannot be obtained so long

CONVENTION COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Aug. 8.-The Constitutional Convention

pelling the personal registration of farmers on the first day of registration.

The Committee on Suffrage also presented an

Legislature reported favorably the following amend-

Legislature reported favorably the following amendments suggested by H. C. Clark:

Article III of the Constitution is hereby amended by the addition of the following new section:

Section — The Legislature shall have the power to divide counties and towns and to consolidate counties, cities and towns, but the Legislature shall not have the power to divide a county or take therefrom any part of its territory except to add a city or a portion of a county to a county and city whose boundaries are the same, without an application being made and approved by a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors of the county from which a portion is to be taken. And no territory taken from one county shall be added to any organized county except to a county and city whose boundaries are the same, without an application being made and approved by a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors of the county to which said territory is proposed to be added.

Section I of Article II of the Constitution is hereby amended as follows:

by amended as follows:

Section 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been a citizen for therety days and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and the last four months a resident of the cloustry, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the beople; provided, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the





B-oadway, Union Sq. and 18th &

HEADQUARTERS

OPEN FIREPLACES Elegant Stock, Best Service, Manufacturer Price

ATHLETICS . A full assortment of EVERYTHING FOR IN AND OUT DOOR SPORTS TENNIS GOODS

HULBERT BROS. & CO., 26 West 23d St., N. Y. HUNTING

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS.
EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARD
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

37 Union Square.

State, or of the United States, in the army or any thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the maner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

An amendment providing for a referendum was proposed, favorably, by the Committee on the Power

John T. McDonough, Republican delegate-at-large of Albany, and it now reads as follows:

sition that the Governor should have the authority to remove the head of the police force, as he now has the power to remove sheriffs, seems to me both reasonable and wise.

CITY ELECTIONS IN ALTERNATE ODD YEARS.

I cannot close this letter without expressing the hope that the scheme embodied in Section 2 of the proposed amendment, providing for city elections in the alternate city years, will be approved by the cast for such act, then it shall become a law a such time as the Legislature shall have fesignate in the act.

ndments except that relating to school suffrage

which provides for giving women the right to we for town, village and city officers, and Mr. Ba-low's, which authorizes the Legislature to gust were laid on the table with the understanding that report on Mr. Tucker's amendment, which was made a special order for to-night. In its final form

made a special order for to-night. In its final frathis amendment reads as follows:

Section 1 of Article II of the Constitutes a hereby amended by adding the following works; the end thereof. But at the general election set, succeeding the general election, the discussion shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, the question, that the word 'male' he stricken from Article II, Section of the Constitution and cease to be a part these shall be separately submitted to and be decided the said electors; and in case a majority of the said electors; and in case a majority of the said electors and in case a majority of the said electors and cease to be a part the electors working at such election on that quasas shall decide in favor of such striking out benefit to estimate the section and cease to be a part as of; and in that event every female alternation to make known the result held in this State, upon the same qualifications, as are in this section prescribed as maic citizens. It shall be the duty of the Govers, by his proclamation, to make known the result such election, as to the question so separately so mitted, immediately upon the completion of the wass by the State canvassers.

This provides for a double submission, one is

This provides for a double submission, once t see if the amendment shall be submitted and comto obtain a vote on the amendment itself. The cussion on the question was opened by Elsert Lauterbach, of New-York City, as soon as the On-vention was called to order to-night. There we many women in the Chamber to listen to the do-cussion, including the leading advocates of some

many women in the Chamber to listen to the decussion, including the leading advocates of womas suffrage.

Mr. Lauterbach asked that the adverse reports disacreed with He referred to the pelitions at hearings given to the suffragists, saying that the weight of argument was to be expanded the womas suffragists. They came from all classes, from society, from the ranks of college graduates and working siris.

Mr. Lauterbach appealed to the delegates to decide the question individually, disregarding any piedge, real or implied. He appealed to them to remember their oaths of office and to receiled thirst they were Americans, and then members of a party.

party.

The question should be left to the people as a received from the people as a received fr

MR. AND MRS. SIDNEY DREW RECONCILED

THEY GO TO LONG BRANCH AND VISIT TEL

ACTOR'S MOTHER. Silney Drew, the actor and manager and his wife. Gladys, the eldest daughter of McKee Rabkir, who had a quarrel on Monday night, wen reconciled yesterday, and went to Long Branch is was said, to visit Mrs. Drew, the mother of Mr. Drew.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew took apartments at Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew took apartment of the Hotel Campbell, No. 55 West Forty-scould-state few days ago. Early on Monday evening Mr. Drew found her husband in the room of the Eloise Willis. In company with Miss Nettle gard a man, enting dinner. She became greatly stated and left the hotel declaring that she would stretum. Yesterday, however, Mrs. Drew, after a explanation from her husband, was conviced was said, that her anger was groundless and came reconciled to her husband. The complexit.

BOUND TO KILL HIMSELF.

THE DETERMINED EFFORTS OF THE MANUAL OF A KNITTING ESTABLISHMENT TO COMMIT SUPPLE

Theodore Silke, twenty-nine years old, of No. 10 Theodore Slike, twenty-nine years old, of No 187
East End-ave., attempted suicide yesterlay afternoon at his home by taking a dose of part sten.
Slike came to this country about six years ago
from Hamburg, where his father is a prospersion drygoods merchant. He secured a position with the German Knitting Works at Canal-st, and the East
River, where he had worked himself up to the position of manager. He had saved a sous sun, and six months ago returned to Hamburg, where he and six months ago returned to Hamburg where he married a Miss Herz, whose brother, Herman to

had known in this country.

Silke returned to New-York in April with his bride, and they took an apartment at No. 1,57 East End-ave. Herman Herz went to board with them. Everything

Silke returned to New-York in April bride, and they took an apartment at No. 1.5f East End-ave. Herman Herz went to board them. Everything went along smoothly and them. Everything went along smoothly and them. Everything went along smoothly and the young couple seemed happy until about me moths ago, when it began to dawn upon the meighbors that Silke and his wife did not set along well together.

Yesterday morning there was a quarrel, the cause of which it not known. Mrs. Silke left the house of which it not known. Mrs. Silke left the house of which it not known. Mrs. Silke left the house of which it not have the them and soon afterward her har shortly after noon and soon afterward her ambulance sent for. Herz was preparing to go for the interest of the word of the parts green and put a room, he saw him take a sot of parts green and put at mouth from a box. He grabbed the house of the grabbed a bottle end of the parts green and water from the table and tried swallow some of it.

Herz ran to the door and called to his fresh who had become ill from the effects of the first who had become ill from the effects of the first who had become ill from the effects of the first but brief struggle there when the stopped to apply the stomach pump allow has to be used, and begged that the doctors all to interfere with the work of the polson, but to live and he scient at the interfere with the work of the physicals at the interfere with the work of the physicals at the interfere with the work of the physicals at the interfere with the work of the physicals at the interfere with the work of the physicals at the interfere with the work of the physicals at the interfere with the work of the physicals at the interfere with the work of the physicals at the interfere with the work of the physicals at the interfere with the work of the physicals at the interfere with the work of the physicals at the interfere with the work of the physicals at the interfere with the work of the physicals at the interfere with the work of the physical